### NOTES FROM LONDON.

POLITICAL-PERSONAL-THEATRICAL. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Greenwich, ambitious, it is understood, of a social and especially of royal recognition. He has made himself conspicuous on one side or the other of a number of questions which do not require serious study, or which enable a man of no special po litical abilities to assume for a moment a prominent position before the public. He it is who appeared in the House of Commons on Monday as spokesman and champion-self-constituted or otherwise-of the Queen's youngest son, the Duke of Albany, bet ter known as Prince Leopold. Is it true, queries Baron Heury de Worms, that the Duke of Albany wanted to be Viceroy of Canada, that the proposal or suggestion of the Governor-Generalship was made to him by leading Canadians, and that he signified his willingness to accept the post? The obvious intent of the question was to hint that the Government, and particularly Mr. Gladstone, to whom the interrogatory was addressed, are standing in the way of a capable and zealous young Prince, eager to serve his country and churlishly debarred from gratifying an honorable ambition by a too Radical

Prime Minister. But the Radical Prime Minister, for once, refused to be drawn. He declined to answer the question. Questions relating to the filling of this or that office ought not, he said, as a rule, to be answered. The interests of the public service forbid that curiosity of that sort should be indulged. In the present case, there are still stronger reasons for silence. If a question of this sort may be put in the interest of a Prince of the Blood, it might be put equally well to his detriment. And Mr. Gladstone would say nothing except that the Duke of Albany's readiness to be of use was known and that it did him honor.

What, then, is the truth? Perhaps nobody can or will say, but what London believes is that the original story is true in substance. Sir Alexander Galt, or some other person of authority in Canada, did prepose the Vicerovalty to Prince Leopold, and the Prince did express his willingness to rule over his Canadian fellow-subjects, at \$50,000 a year. That the Prince should have, as rumor at first alleged, written to propose himself to Mr. Glacstone, is in the highest degree improbable. Things are not managed in that way. Secretaries and friends exist for the purpose of saying those things a man may not care to say himself. But the Prince's wish was in some way conveyed to Mr. Gladstone, and he was made to understand that the opinion of the Prime Minister was dead against the proposal. The matter has been argued out the be press, and the reasons against appointing this or any other Prince Royal are of the most decisive kind. It is not likely that such a scheme will be broached again-certainly not till another Lord Beaconsfield is here to carry it out-

Mr. Chamberlain has scored another point, and his success affords incidentally an illustration of the growing importance of the Grand Committees. He has been piloting his Bankruptcy bill through the Committee on Trade, with, on the whole, excellent success. There has been opposition but it has not been, as in the Law Committee, openly obstructive -perhaps not obstructive at all, though there are people who say publicly that the often expressed desire of the mercantile community for a thoroughgoing bankruptcy bill is not a genuine desire. But last week the critics of the bill joined forces against the clause requiring all moneys belonging to bankrupt estates to be paid into the Bank of England. At present they are paid into whatever bank the trustee chooses, or the court orders, and as the yearly amount is not less than \$5,000,000, the county banks who have had the use of the money, often without interest, do not like to give up their profitable privilege. Great pressure was brought to bear both on Mr. Chamberlain and the committee. The former said he regarded the clause as an essential part of the bill, and would not give way. The committee was canvassed until Mr. Dixon Hartland, who had prepared the amendment, believed he could carry it. When the vote was taken on Monday it was waited for in the clubs and elsewhere with a good deal of curiosity, and there was some surprise when Mr. Chamberlain was found to have triumphed by 41 to 27. He had made certain concessions. It was not, he said, so much the saving of interest he cared about as insuring a thorough audit of accounts, and he agreed to Sir Hussey Vivian's proposals that when the trustees thought it necessary for carrying on the debtor's business the money should go into a local bank. The confor legitimate compromise which have insured his success. What is more likely to interest the distant observer is the fact that so much depended on a division in one of those new committees which their opponents have lately been describing as a cumbrous failure. It was much debated whether the Government, if beaten in committee, would succeed in inducing the House to reverse the decision, or even whether they would try to reverse it.

The very clever and well-informed correspondent who writes from Paris to Mr. Labouchère's paper in London, concludes a column of eulogy on Com mandant Rivière, lately killed at Ha-Noi, with the following pregnant sentence:

"Rivière's true object in storming Ha-Noi was to obtain publicity for his works of fiction, and on their tardily recognized merits, to enter the Acad-

Earlier in the same letter you may read that Rivière had not the courage to return to Paris and show himself on the Boulevards, where he had once been popular, or in houses where women had idoltzed him-with a gray head. If an enemy had written this, one might hesitate to believeit. But in the mouth of a friend what a comment it is on French politics in the China Seas!

Mr. Matthew Arnold's change of view about his American journey, and his present intention to make a lecturing tour in the United States, are of very recent date. One obstacle which, when the subject was last considered, he thought grave, has removed itself. With curious modesty about his ewn services and position in the Education Department, he was reluctant to ask leave of absence for the four months deemed necessary. The Department has now, of its own accord, offered Mr. Arnold a vacation, undertaking to continue his salary, while his colleagues will divide his duties among them. It is, I presume, Mr. Mundella whom Americans have to thank for thus smoothing Mr. Arnold's path. As to business matters in America no settled arrangement has yet been made, and there is perhaps no great urgency in respect of time. I think, however, it may be taken as pretty certain that Mr. Matthew Arnold will leave England some time in October and spend four months with you, lecturing constantly, and extending his journey as far we t and south as time and circumstances may permit. His desire is, like that of so many other Englishmen in these days, to see and know as much as he can of America and Americans.

The retirement of Professor Tyndall from the position he has so long held as adviser to the Trinity House, in respect of light-houses, is sufficiently explained by a Parliamentary paper which has just been issued. It is the too frequent story of the relation between a Government Department and an independent, able, disinterested and honorable man more intent on serving the public than on conforming to official prejudices and interests. The Department with which Professor Tyndali has come into collision is the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Chamberlain is President, and to which Trinity House is subordinate. There has been a dispute among those concerned in the lighting of the Irish coast, whether gas or oil should be used. The engineer to the Trinity House, Sir James Douglass, is patentee of an oil burner; Mr. Wigham is patentee of a gas burner. Mr. Tyndall, the most eminent living authority on the subject, thinks gas superior toeis, but his difference with the Tribity House arose on two points: their refusal to allow Mr. Wigham and Sir James Douglass to compete on even terms, and subsequently, when Mr. Wigham's system had practed best, seeking to upset his claim to the ownership of his own system. Dr. Tyndall appealed from

stand. Mr. Chamberlain, it must be said, radical as he is, has the reputation of being a very stiff, not to say despotic, administrator. Perhaps Mr. Farrer, Secretary to the Board, is entitled to some part of such credit as may be due to the Department LONDON, June 7.

Baron Henry de Worms is a rich Jew, M. P. for The latter has felt bound to resign rather than acfor depriving the country of Dr. Tyndall's services. quiesce in what he believes to be a great injustice to another man and an indignity to himself.

> The French plays have opened at the Gaiety Theaand Mr. John Hollingsbead. Madame Judic and M. Dupuis from the Varieties Theatre in Paris are the first stars, and their repertoire opens with "Lili" and "Niniche"—plays which it may be presumed every American who has been in Paris during the last four or five years has made a point of seeing; and, perhaps, of disapproving. "Niniche" has long since obtained the distinction of being, in the opinion of Parisian crities, the most improper piece on the contemporary stage. It does not appear that the English censor of plays has offered any opposition to its production here. Produced it is, at any rate. "Lili," which came first, was received by the press with equanimity. Enough of the plot is disclosed in the papers to warn the unwary public, if such a public there be; and after town risk, peril, and responsibility. So would they in any case. The only argument I ever heard of for the stringent censorship long persisted in with reference to French plays in London was this: that the theatre-going customs of London and Paris are different. In Paris, no unmarried girl is ever taken to such theatres as the Varieties or Palais Royal.
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> Mr. Oscar Wilde has got fat, has cult his hair short, and had blue hold to girl is ever taken to such theatres as the Varieties or Palais Royal.
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> Mr. Oscar Wilde has got fat, has cult his hair short, and had tearled and tearled and the attention of the source and it was made into the Palais of the one of the belies of the place, now Lady Meax. Who was one of the belies of the place, and other had been at the made ser, but after a while women were adulted, of the type of Val Reece, now Lady Meax. Who was one of the belies of the place, and others. All went prefit yet at the oxidate of the place and others. All went prefit yet at the made ser, but after a while women were adulted, of the type of Val Reece, now Lady Meax. Who was one of the belies of the place and others. All went prefit yet at the oxidate and the nead and women. The Falstaff Club, a huntil for men made and the nead and women. T tre under the management, as usual, of Mr. Mayer and Mr. John Hollingshead. Madame Judic and to such theatres as the Varieties or Palais Royal. in London, the girls go everywhere with their mammas-mammas, papas, and children being, it would seem, equally unsuspicious of evil. What-ever this argument may have been worth, it seems now to have been given up once for all. It was, in fact, an argument for exercising censorship over the audience, rather than over the play. The tendency of the age is, in some directions, markedly in favor of what Sir William Harcourt once called grandmotherly government. But here is a case where common sense has got the better of grandmotherly tendencies. It is absurd to say that parents do not know what a French play is like,-parents of the class who go, or allow their daughters to go, to such performances. Something might be said from the Puritan point of view against excluding French actors and pieces from the English stage. But it is agreed on all hands that it is too late for that. Year by year they have gained a stronger foothold, and now it is difficult to say what control, if any, is preserved to the Lord Chamberlain or to his subordinate officers. "Nunche," like "Lili," crowded the theatre. There is an undercurrent of dismay, perhaps, in the notices devoted this morning to the performance; Madam Judie's appearance in bathing costume disconcerting more than one writer. But they all see that her rendering of a very risky part is a triumph from the purely art point of view. The scenes in the second act, in particular, are handled by this accomplished and very daring actress with a delicacy not less remarkable than the indelicacy of the actual situations. Every thing is suggested; very little of realistic represen tation is to be seen. Whether an English audience quite understands the full meaning of all that passes

# before its eyes is another question. G. W. 8. LONDON GOSSIP.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTES ON ENGLISH TOPICS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Hardly had the London season seemed to commence when Ascot took clean away a large propor-tion of the rank, wealth, and beauty from the metrop-There were many doubts expressed about Ascot, not a few very old stagers prophesying one of those ghastly failures, a wet, cold Ascot, at which waterproofs and hot brandy punch take the place of muslin and lace claret and champagne cup. On such melanchely occadons umbrellas are preferred to gay sunshades, and drams of Curaçoa to strawberries by even the most temperate of the fair sex. Of late English ladies have aken a decided turn in favor of abstinence from potent fluids. Up to this very season foreigners, and especially Americans, stared at the freedom with which sherry and Madeira, not to speak of the "Boy" and maraschine or Kummel after ices, were disposed of by Englishwomen, who, so far as immediate indications were concerned had une éte faite by practice to the consum; tion of suc stimulants. Our dames and damozels have apporently seen the error of their ways, for they consume, at least openly, much less than heretofore. Perhaps the painfully sober "masners" with their lemon-squashes and eighrettes and their dainty little meals carefully kept Mr. Chamberlan's critics, his tact and his readiness influence on the feminine appetite for fluids, for new rates. more than ever. I say this advisedly and as one know ing what he is talking about; for I have seen American children eat at a hotel table, and have it erefore a shrewd idea of the extreme quantity and variety of food which can be imposed upon a human stomach in early youth.

I have also seen a raw-honed Scotchwoman at a breakfast composed of broiled salmon and fresh herrings, mutton chops, ham and eggs, cakes, toast, muffins, and I have watched a puffy little Frenchman at Bignon's at work on oysters of Marenne, polage St. Germain, soleà la l'ormande, cutlets a la Réforme, poulet à la Marengo, truffes à la servielle, and roast partridge. without counting sweet omelettes, hors d'œuvres and other trifles, including cheese and fruit. I have more-over witnessed the breakfast and dinner of a knot of ommercial travellers in the far West of Ireland, and the midday meal of a Prussian baron; so that I know the capacity of a healthy and voracious adult pretty sourately; but I must admit that with all my experience I have found few to contend successfully with the average

British fnatron at plain food. Our matrons are not friandez, worse luck, for if they vere they would take keener interest in certain dishes than they do now. What they require is quantity, and their appetite can never be so fairly judged as at luneseon, more especially if the children and no men except very old and confidential friends are present. Then the faculty of the matron for plain beef and mutton and bread and butter or macarem pudding can be accurately gauged. In the open air at picules and races her per formance is also very fine, and she was in her glory at Ascot this week on the snug spots of the lawn behind th stand, as she will be presently at Lord's cricket ground on the occasion of the Universities and the public schools matches. The fresh air is the excuse made by each vallant trencherwoman. Verily the fresh air is responsible for a great deal, although it hardly explains the performances at children's dinner, at two or three afternoon " a homes" among the boned ortolans, the cold quall, the strawberries and claret-cup, at dinner an hour or two later, and at two or three ball suppers between midnight and 3 in the morning. This is what the season has come to-piling one entertainment on another for another three weeks, and then away. It requires a stomach of brass and lungs of steel to keep in condition for grous shooting on the 12th of August.

Royal Ascot has not been unfriendly, any more than Epsom, to royal, nable, and fashionable " plungers," and banking accounts have been improved on the " Corinthian" side, while the bookmakers' balances must have been considerably depleted. It was as impossible to lose on the first day at Ascot as on the Oaks day at Epsom, and although some favorites were badly beaten on the following days a little pluck was sure to land a "pot of money." Losses over the Grand Prix de Paris, too, had not been heavy, for every good judge knew that St. Blaise had been a very lucky horse to win at Epsom. Wood's dashing riding clearly brought him home by capturing two if not three lengths at Tattenham Corner. The presentation of the Orange Cup won by Robert Peck's Barcaldine to the Prince of Wales by the owner is a pretty comment on Peck's " row " with Mesars. Wetherby, which he had the good sense and taste to make up. Peck, who is not in the least like the traditional trainer, but a good-looking man of very gentlemanlike manners, has an immense string of Lorses in training in Hopper's stable at Newmarket. He has been very successful in the management of his horses of late, having won the Cambridgeshire, the Lincoln Handicap, and the Manchester Cup, three great coups to win within eight

Everybody was very glad to see Mr. Keene's birdseye colors again in front, and on such a fine animal as Blus Grass. The American horses have been very quiet for some time past. Racing luck seems to run in blocks. The year before last Iroquois and Foxball won all before them. Last year the American bred cast-offs, Passalo and Wallenstein, greatly distinguished themselves, and this year nothing was heard of Mr. Lorillard or Mr. till Ascot. By the way, General Burnaby, who had the sensational bet with Mr. Ten Brocck about twenty years ago, is just dead, like Sir George Bowyer. The latter, who was facetiously called "the Pope's Atsuch as he is quite unaccustomed to, and will not

It is not the cue in society there to carp at anything that the Prince of Wales does, but some comment has been excited by his faking an active part in the imaggaration of the New Club nevertheless. Above all it is said that he should not have taken his wife there. It was too bad to drag the Princess, who is all that is pure, beautiful and good, into a pothouse like Evana's old house in Covent Garden. It is the place in which the filthiest orgies of modern times have taken place. I am told that no more than thirty years ago the most indecent songs in the world, containing lines at which Zola and Thérèsa would blush, were sung there by a fellow named, I think, "Sam" Cowell, and other blackguards. Then it was made into a fairly decent music hall for menonly, and was the scene of "rows" at the Oxford and Cambridge race time among undergraduates and others admit and the two periods of the places. The court was held at the City Hall, and there was a presiding lade, "one of the plustness were several went pretty well so long as the entertainments were confined to the male sex, but after a while women were admitted, of the type of Val Recce, now Lady Meux, who was one of the belies of the place, So bad became the Saven and that the aforesaid Quaco be burned with fire until he be dead and consumed, and that the aforesaid Sam be hanged by the neck until he be dead." It is not known what form of death the inagentity of death the ingenuity of the not will he be dead. It is not known what form of death the ingenuity of the parce death the inagentity of death the ingenuity of the parce and that the aforesaid Sam be hanged by the neck until he be dead." It is not known what form of death the ingenuity of deat

Mr. Oscar Wilde has got fat, has cut his hair short, and had it carled. But nobody looks at him now.

We were cheered on Monday by the appearance of Judic, Dupuis, Lassouche and Georges at the Gaiety Theatre in "Lill." On Wednesday they played "Nincibe," which is lust as funny now as it was in the year of the last Paris Exhibition, when it divided the honors with "Beb."

of the last Paris Exhibition, when it divided the honors with "Bebé."

I do not care much about the "practical man" in the general way. He is wooden, stipid, and averse to any innovation. But when I saw that a lady and Mr. Labouchere recommended a tunic and knickerbockers for mate evening dress, I went to my tailor and asked him what he thought of the idea. The man was tuite rational. He said that the swallow-tail, else-hammer, or steel-pen cost was the result of the experience of ages. The tunic smochirock or doublet was an old idea, a mere harking back to first principles. And then he proceeded to show by a series of drawings how the tunic of old, the full-bottomed coat, had been grandally lapped back before and behind to get the skirts out of the way when sirting down, walking or dancing. The result was the modern dress-coat, as he maintained the most convenient of garments to the wearer, whatever it may appear to the artist. I must confess that he seened to have the best of the argument, as anyhody who has worn his overcost in the stalls of a theatre can testify. Nothing is so incomfortable as a voluminous garment when one is sitting down, either at dinner or at a theatre. The eyen waistooat and thin neckte my tailor defends on the ground that they are made to be worn in her rooms where one would be wretched in buttoned ap. He tells me also that white safin waistcosts will be sneeceded by black satin. I can just resolved that my grandfather wore black satin and velved waistcosts and flowered things such as one sees on ladies' mantles. But those ancent "swells" were very gorgeous and wore yards of gold caain round their necks.

The Privace of Wales will. I hear, actually give a lecture at the pre-here Exhibition.

The Prince of Wales will I hear, actually give a lecture at the Fisheries Exhibition.

On the eleventh of July there is to be a grand masked tool at the Albert Hall in aid of the Royal College of Music, under the Immediate patronage of the Prince and Princes of Wales.

## A RIVAL TO THE OPIUM HABIT.

EFFECTS OF THE ABUSE OF CHLORAL. Everybody is familiar with the abuse of

opium in its various forms, from the fashionable victim who is a slave to the hypodermic needle, to the degraded outcast seeking forgetfainess in the Chinese optum "joint." Of hasheesh, or Indian hemp, little is heard, the victims of this drug being comparatively few in this country, though its use is common enough in Irdia and the East generally. But there is another drug for some time after its discovery, some fifteen years ago, consid ered comparatively harmless and which is just begin ning to receive the attention its baleful effects merit. This is hydrate of chloral. A well known physician of this city, in speaking on this subject with a Trinune reporter said: "Chloral hydrate stands first in the list of hypmoties and to overcome pure and simple sleeclessness is without a rival. When it first came into use much was expected which experience has failed to verify. It is not to any extent an anodyne; it is simply the best hypnotic known and the most deadly. Incopium habit s enally acquired; indeed to some temperaments its cautions medicinal use is persions from the realiness cautions medicinal use is persions from the realiness and the fatal habit formed. But it needs no bitter season of pain and suffering to become habitnated to the use of chloral. So softly, so gently, so gradually does its use of chloral. So softly, so gently, so gradually does its use of chloral. So softly, so gently, so gradually does its use of chloral control of the recommence of the gradual control of the soft of seven of the control of the soft of seven of eight more every reens.

Also the first these set out in the fall Most of the every greens in the Grace churchy are of the spanness varieties; in fact these set out in the fall Most of the every greens in the Grace churchy are of control of the soft of seven greens in the Grace churchy are of the spanness varieties; in fact these set out in the fall Most of the every greens in the Grace churchy are of quite rare of quite rare of control of the spanness varieties; in fact these set out in the fall Most of the every greens in the Grace churchy are of quite rare of quite rare of quite rare of the spanness varieties; in fact these set out in the fall Most of the every greens. insomnis, and perhaps small doses are taken for a few of the evil results common to other narcotics. The period of alcepiessness past, which may be the result of overwork, business maxiety or nervous prostration, the drug is abandoned and all goes well for a time. Sooner or later sleeplessness returns, chlord is resorted to, kept

his life was accustomed to take enormous doses, reaching a total of nearly 180 grains daily. For many years he took chloral regularly, at first in small quantities, but gradually increased the dose until his power of resistance was gone. His life was darkened by a power he fought against in vain. His latter days were spent in solitude. He became a recluse and a hypochondrine, filled with groundloss fears for himself, caerishing unfounded suspitions against his best friends and admirers. Dr Mandsley, the great English allenist, stigmatizes chloral as chrystallized hell and condemns its use, even in disease, except to tide over one pressing emergency; and there is certainly an increasing rejuctance on the part of physicians to prescribe chloral except in exceptional cases.

ceptional cases. Unlike optum there are, as a rule, no unpleasant effects, no reaction following the use of chior, simply produces perfect sleep, or the best possible tation of dreamless rest, with no headache or sicky a reminder that the simbler has been purchased and the debt must be paid for. It is paid later on and the inter-est demanded is health, hope and often life itself."

# EARLY COURT RECORDS.

CASES THAT WERE TRIED IN THE GENERAL QUAR-TER SESSIONS NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO.

The early records of the Court of General Sessions are contained in a large parciment-covered vol-ume that is kept in the library of the Historical Society. John Sparks, the chief clerk of the court, who has been nearly forty years in office, kept the volume for many years, but in the time of Recorder Hackett an order was ssued to have it trans'erred to the fire-proof shelves of the building in Second-ave. Only twice since has it been needed at the cierk's office. Three years ago a lawyer who had a case involving a question of the boundaries of lands in the upper part of the city found it necessary to refer to records nearly 200 years old. The recordbook of the Court of General Sessions contained the pro-ecodings of commissions for deciding certain boundary questions, and on an order from Recorder Stayth the book was taken to Mr. Spark's office, so that he could give a certified copy of the records in his possession. The lawyer who scarched in the old volume won his cause in the Supreme Court, but a new trial has been ordered by the Court of Appeals, and the book was again taken last week to the office of the Chief

Clerk for use in the same suit.

On the outside of the volume are the words; "Min ntes of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Begins August the seventh, Anno 1694, and ends in 1731." The title of the court has changed only in the omission of the word " quarter," as the terms are now held every month. The records are kept in a quaint small handwriting that is still as distinctly legible as when it was made, nearly two hundred years ago. The court opened n August 7, 1694, with Abraham De Puyster as presiding judge. The Grand Jury was organized, and in a few hours brought in the first indictment, which was against John Watson, who was accused of "forestalling the market." He had apparently sold what he did not have, after the manner of Wall Street brokers of the present day, and the Grand Jury then kept a closer

watch than now over the proceedings of the speculators One of the matters which especially occupied the attention of the judges of those days was the uprising of slaves against their masters. Strong laws were made early in the reign of Queen Anne to prevent conspiracies At the term of the court held on June 10, 1712, there is, for instance, a record of the conviction of Claus, Robin, Quaco and "Sam," slaves who had conspired to murder Adrian Hoghlandt, a farmer. Robin struck the farmer several blows in the back with a dagger and the wounds proved fatal. When the jury found a verdict of guilty against the criminals the judge pronounced sentence, ordering that "Claus be broke alive upon a wheel and so continue languishing until he be dead, and his head and quarters to be at the Queen's disposal; that the aforesaid Robin be hanged in chains alive and so continue without any sustenance till he be dead; that among the slaves and the laws were rigidly enforced.

Wards.
Siaves appeared to be the principal criminals taken
before the court, and there were also many cases of perbefore the court, and there were also many cases of per-Slaves appeared to be the principal criminals taken before the court, and there were also many cases of persons who were accussed of harboring slaves and giving taem liquor without the consent of the masters. The scales of justice were not always equally behaved as between master and servant. Anne sewell pleaded guilty on November 16, 1695, to a coarge of "keeping in chains and from for several weeks on bread and water only, and also for cruelly beating, a certain servant mud of hers citled Anne Parsons." The mistress said she had been provoked by the conduct of the servant, and sae was allowed to go on payment of the fees, and the servant was released from the service of her cruel and saw was allowed to go on payment of the fees, and the servant was released from the service of her cruel mistress. Mars, a negro was plended guilty in 1707 to a charge of assault on Epiram Brierson, the "constable of the watch of the city," was treated with severity. The sentence of the court, exactly as recorded, is that Mars "be stripped from the madle upward and tyed to the taile of a cart at the City Hall afores and and be drawn from thence to the broadway in the said city and from thence to the custom isome, thence to Wall Street are from thence to the City Hall again and that he be whipped upon the naked back ten lashes att the corner of every street he shall pass and that he afterwards be discharged from his imprisonment, paying his fees, &c." The crimes of violence committed by white men were comparatively rare. There are occasional cases of assault, but in the chirty-cipit years covered by the record book there are scarcely any cases of mirrider committed by white men. Cases of fraud are also rare. The book is marked "No. 1," and is probably the oldest record of the court.

## PLANTING IN THE CITY.

A TALK WITH MR. PARSONS. HINTS AS TO THE TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS WRICH FLOURISH IN CITY SPACES.

Samuel Parsons jr., the well-known landscape gardener, gave some interesting information on the subject of churchyard planting in the city to a TRIBUNE reporter a few days ago. Mr. Parsons's long experience in the management of city plots and church-yards enables him to speak with full knowledge of the scientific facis and artistic possibilities connected with this form o ecclesinstical and urban decoration. Some idea was given of the constant sources of difficulty which proceed from local causes, such as reflected heat, and of the absence of the influences connected with large areas. Some con the difference between natural showers and watering with the hose. The greatest present trouble at Grace Church is not so much the result of a long, severe winter as that of a cold, changeful spring, which caused the death of many plants. Studies are here made of all circumstances either of favored development or disaster, with causes ascertained and recorded. In the case of Trinny Church good opportunities have been presented turns a number of years past, for accurate observarious of alternate failures and successes with plants of different kinds. These tests have been conducted with such thoroughness that Mr. Parsons believes they may furnish a basis for a few deductions with reference to this locality.

"Evergreens," he concludes, "only measurably suc ceed, this being in general a hard climate for their kind, and it is still harder for them to endure the conditions of the city; they must breathe, of course, through the porces, and they are easily choked with dust and other natter in the air. Then there is generally here a poor soil, especially down towe; a great deal is filled in se material, anything that comes along. Much of the soil at Grace Church is brought from a vivgin field on Long island, but that at Trinity is poor, shhough portions have been dug out and proper soil supplied for the roots, The distinction between evergreen trees and evergreen shrubs was mentioned, but this it was not thought nee-

"One of the most satisfactory evergreens to be used in the city is the tree box," said Mr. Parsons; "that and the rhededendren have proved generally hardy, although e sewhere throughout the country this is scarcely the case.

named in the catalogues. A very valuable plant is the Japan quince—paging, or gelomin Japanica.) The large-leaved line is very fortunate here. The surrea is hardly so successful, except one valerly topical optification which the common country name is nine-cars. The bush honeysnek's is very good indeed. The red-twigged dogwood suffers in Tribudy charchyard from croads. Other plants than those mentioned may be cultivated successfully, but these are notable instances of the kinds tested thoroughly and in a great number of cases proved good for the co. X.

good for the c.y."
"When informed of the plants which will live how are
we to deal with them it"
"Avoid dotting a space with planting, and destroying
to sense of breath. A good effect is that of a space of we to deal with them?"

"Avoid dotting a space with planting, and destroying tesones of breath. A good effect is tast of a space of gensward with a mass of shrubbery so arranged as to show greenward in visias, giving an idea of length of line. The sky-line is an important feature; avoid a monotones sky-line, by means of points raing here and there. At the same time the architecture is to be considered, with the effects of different plants to connection. Brodedendrous, for instance, are found particularly effective against stone buildings. Evergreens produce a flue effect with the lines of architecture, on account of something positive about them, and they also are very estable for their line winter effect. A white biren is good with evergreens. This is rather difficult to cultivate, being a little shy in its habit, but one planted in Grace charchyard is now doing well. Either the evergreens or the deciduous trees must greatly predominate in grouping; otherwise they kill each other artistically as well as literally. One of the things people most cern is with reference to the distance apart of planting trees and shrubs, not calculating for the future habit of the things planted and after warfalling to remove anything II not prepared to transplant one must put in the few things he desires and wait, say twenty years, for their growth. As in the case of Grace Caurch, the immediate effect is sometimes deared, and then a place must be watched, and plants taken out from year to year or it will go to waste. Pruning is a vital necessity for keeping up a healthy condition and getting plenty of howers, and in this every species is to be treated differently. Some will even die for want of pruning. Albough in general pruning is done in whiter, the early howering shrubs are pruned in June in order to get plenty of flowers the following year. Plants need also much syringing in the etty, with careful washing all over to cleause their pover; this may be properly done either by means of the watering pot or the hose with rose or s

used."
In talking about vines Mr. Parsons said that the Eng-In taiking about vines Mr. Parsons said that the English IV) due bally here, getting brown and withered in he sines and cold whaters. He anded: "the main vine for the city is a plant—ampelopsis triccepidate—misnamed the Japanese try, which in reality is a sort of Virginia creeper; it throws out little rootlets which atthes themselves to any stone surface. It has very glossy foliage with a rich color which takes magnituded in the like strings in the autumn, and the leaves lap over each other like shingles. The vine is to be seen frequently in Boston, but is here less used. At Woodlawn Cemeery it is very instriant and beautiful. Honeysuckles are very successful, and these are allowed in some places to run over the ground, producing what might be called a sward, with which perswinkles may be pleastingly intermingled; an effect of mature may be gained in this manner where grass would fail to grow. Very decorative use may be omnon to see an ivy-bordered path. The use of honey suckles and vices for carpeting in the city is very liter-cattle.

"Every hour you give to the care and culture of plants

"Every hour you give to the care and calture of plants is greatly in their favor, more so toan people realize. One of the reasons why Grace Caurch has done so well is that there has been a man to care for the place constantly through the summer time, with that for his sole business. The word maintenance is the word which covers this idea—and in this country we have respect for the idea of align maintenance. In European countries five men are employed where one is here; our insufficient labor is one of the great drawbacks, while to make a perfect place one has to keep doing all the time.

"Grass is a feature of great importance in city spaces, and this rounires continual attention. The life of a binde of grees in New York is comparatively short. New seed should be planted frequently, with fresh mold put on to the bare places, and is should be kept germinating all the time. The sight of grass is one of the most satisfying pleasures which the eye ever meets, and nothing one be more important than fresh, bright greensward. There is reward for every attempt to get the richest greensward that culture can produce."

TOPICS IN PARIS.

THE ROTHSCHILD-EPHRUSSI WEDDING-CORNEILLE—MORNY.

IFROM THE REGULAR COERESPONDERS OF THE THEMPS.

The great Hebrew wedding was the fashionable event of last week. It is extremely rare for a Rothschild to marry a Jew who is not of the family. The new son-in-law of Baron Alphonse, the head of the banking confraternity founded by old Meyer Anselm Rothschild, is M. Maurice Ephrussi, of the Russo-Israelitish banking-house and corn-exporting firm of Paris and Odessa. He has many brothers and first cousins who are still young men and though intelligent belong to the monde which is enthusiastic about the ballet-girl Duke's terpsichorean performances. They are known on the turf, have admirably equipped yachts, are patrons of musicians, and above everything else are enlightened amateurs of decorative and fine arts. Maurice and his brothers are Bonapartists. Alexis, their first cousins, who is amiable, unaffected and very intelligent, is a Republican and an intimate friend of Cernuschi. He has an unique collection of old English ecramics. He helped to organize in 1878 the Retrospective Exhibition at the Trocadero, and got up for charitable purposes the now now open at Ecole des Beaux Arts of "Les Portraits d'un Siècle."

The Ephrussis are immensely rich. Beatrice Rothschild has wedded Maurice for love no less than for money, and vice versa.

Rothschild has wedded Maurice for love no

less than for money, and vice versa. Beauty is an unusual endowment in the Rothschild family. Marrying in and in has aggravated hereditary ugliness. But somehow the bride of Maurice Ephrussi is extremely pretty. She is stender and has a lithe, harmonious figure. In a riding habit she appears to most advantage, and she often dons one to ride in the Bois with her mother. The Duke de Morny used to dance attendance on her there, when he was the lover of the ill-starred Feyghine, and he probably might have obtained her hand if that wild-souled and warmhearted actress had not shot herself in his drawing room. Madame Maurice Ephrussi has regular and delicately shaped features. The Jewish type is not too strongly accentuated, unless at the corners of the mouth and in those lines which separate the cheeks from the upper lip. True, the expression is harshly sardonic and indeed Mephistophelian. And yet the lips are rosy and gracefully curved. Mme. Maurice Enhrussi is not only accomplished but erudite. She was crammed at school to begin with, and then acquired a taste for the intellectual pabulum with which her young brain was stuffed. I believe she can read the Georgies with perfect case in the tongue in which Virgil wrote them, and I know that she obtained second and first-class teachers' diplomas after passing examination at the

Hotel de Ville. Naturally, journalistic scribes whose bent it is to 'bless every man possessed of aught to give" have taken advantage of this wedding to laud the Rothschilds. Mediocrity is the salient feature of the banking dynasty which Meyer Anselm founded, and to which he gave the name of the red shield which was over the door of his father's old curiosity shop in the Judengasse of Frankfort. The Rothschilds are not exactly narrow-minded, but their intellects are of a poor quality, and outside of banking and pawnbroking specialties they are very When I use the word pawnbroking, it is mediocre. to signify their capacity to appraise old pictures, old books, old silver and articles of vertu in general. Every Rothschild, male or female, will in an instant tell the market value of any thing within the domain of high or decorative art, and he or she can also make a shrewd guess as to the capacity of a piece of bric-a-brac or old lace, a painting or a statue, to rise in price. Nor are there any better judges of horseflesh than the Rothschilds.

One of their virtues is to bear fortune's favorings with moderation. They are also foud of the harness to which old Baron James trained them from their youth, and are as regular in their business habits as if they could not afford to be idle, Every day the three brothers who direct the Paris firm and are sleeping partners in the Frankfort, Vienua, London and Naples banks are in their office from 10 to 4.

They are good family men. All Jews are, But it is the veriest fustian to talk about their generesity to the poor. On the contrary, they are prone to take advantage of necessity, and are not ambitious of shining before the world as philanthropists. Old Baroness James Rothschild, who was the nicce as well as the wife of her husband, is a good woman, and really charitable. But she is an exception in the family. When her children and grandchildren give something for nothing it is to Jews. And they are not remarkable for their kindness to distressed Israelites. The old Baroness was not at the wedding. She is eighty-five years old, and requires the warm temperature of Cannes to keep body and soul together.

Baroness Alphonse Rothschild was brought up in Lendon. She is an aunt of Lady Rosebery and the Hon, Mrs. Yorke. Her family consists of Bettina who married four or five years ago Albert Rothschild of Frankfort; Beatrice, now Mme Maurice Ephrussi; Hélène, and Edward, who is a student at the Lycee Condercet. The most sympathy-inspiring offshoot of the family is the Gustavian branch. Baroness Gustave is a large-hearted woman and frank of manner. Her maiden name was Anspach. She is an Alsatian Jewess. Her husband was in love with her and had some difficulty in obtaining his father's consent to his marriage with her. Charlotte, their eldest daughter, became last year Baroness Lambert of Brussels. The other Paris Rothschilds are Baron Edward, a son of James; Baroness Nathaniel, his sister, who is the widow of a cousin; Solomon, another Baroness widow who lives in a palace which she erected on the site of Gudin's mansion in the Quartier Beaufon, and was such a bad neighbor to Mme. Balzac; and Barons Arthur and Edmond, the sons of the late Nathaniel. Baron Adolphe, who hves in the Rue de Monceau, belongs to the Neapolitan branch. He sold his interest in the Naples bank for 120,000,-000f.

Nobody was admitted to the synagogue in which the religious nuptials were celebrated who was not invited by the Rothschild and Ephrussi families. Two thousand invitations were issued. What with the throng and the flowers the atmosphere was suffocating, and the long trains caused such a dust that it was impossible to see three yards ahead, All the high-class Jews and Jewesses were present. A pew was reserved near the seven-branched candiestick for M. Rénan and his family. Clerico-Monarchists were numerous. Israel and the Pope are now on excellent terms, and the children of Jacob are now well-inclined to make common cause with Legitimists and Orleanists against those Republican principles to which they owe their enfranchisement in this country. The musical part of the service was very fine. Feiix Levy's splendid tenor voice was heard in a sole. All the singers present joined in the Hallelujah Chorus. Lasaile, of the Opera House, was also among the solo vocalsts. Seven thousand persons filed past the bride and ibridegroom in the vestry-room when the religious ceremony was ended, five thousand of whom had remained outside while it was going forward. The Rue des Victoires was closed to the ordinary public all the time the equipages of the bridal party were stationed in it. M. Rochefort attacks the Prefect of Police for having closed the thoroughfare. Who made," the Lanternier asks, "the Rothschilds kings over us ?"

the great author of French tragedies. His birthday generally falls the week after the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, when the world of fashion is still in town. But the anniversary performance in his honor at the Français is only attended by bourgeois who are not " placed " and by working folk. Corneille was a man of great thoughts. While the chief characters of his tragedies are simple because quite natural, they speak and act like heroes and heroines. It is true that Vera Sassulich might find in Horace the justification of her bold deed. Sophie Perowsky learned by heart the tirades and mono-

Elegant society has lost all taste for Corneille,

logues which Corneille put into the mouth of

## COMPLAINING OF THE CROTON.

THE CAUSES OF BAD ODORS AND UNPLEASANT FLAVORS IN THE WATER-

"Give us no more water until you can give us better water," said a resident of Washington Heights before the bill for the new Croton aqueduct was passed by the Legislature. He spoke in a public building where politicians go every week to look after patronage, and he declared that he expressed the feelings of many residents who were not satisfied with the present system of water mains in the city. There had been an epidemic of typhoid fever in his district, and sanitary engineers were examining the Croton water there to see if they could find in it any substance injurious to health. The water had a yellowish color, a disagreeable odor and a fishy taste. It was decided that the trouble was caused by the stagnation of the water in the "dead ends" of the street service pipes. When a number of hydrants had been opened at the dead ends and the pipes "blown off," the water became clearer and pleasanter to use. Since then a number of complaints have been made by persons who found earth worms in their sinks and wash-basins. Other citizens have been annoyed at finding the water-pipes leading from the street mains into their houses choked by eels.
Others have been astonished at the sight of small boys chasing live fish along the gutters when hydrants were opened to flush the receiving basins of the sewers. It is well known to the employes of the Department of Public Works that fish swim in the large street mains and that some of them become wedged in the ser-

vice pipes and die there.

An officer in one of the city departments, who has given much attention to this subject, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Changes are needed in the present system

given much attention to this subject, said to a Thibune reporter: "Changes are needed in the present system of water pipes in order to increase the circulation. Water stagnates when at rest or when it is kept moving singuishly through underground pipes. It does not get oxygen enough. Water in mountain streams, which is thrown into spray as it fails from one elevation to another, will purify itself quickly even if it is fouled at its source, but water in air-tight pipes will not become any purer for going a long distance. As it is impossible to keep water under pressure in pipes and also to furnish it with air enough to make it pure, large filters might be used at different points. There should be no dead ends. The pipes should be so arranged that the water would be kept constantly in motion. By making filters for the large mains the water passing into the service pipes would be free from all animal and vegetable matter.

The sanitary officers of the city have declared that the Croton water is not unwholesome, however disarresable its tasic or smell may be at times. Their opinion is based on the conclusions reached by Dr. Elwyn Walter, chemist to the Health Department, who has made examinations of water taken from the Croton River, from the Central Park Reservoir, and from service pipes and hydrants in every part of the city. An unpleasant taste and odor in the Croton water, described by most persons as "flahy," were noticed in the summer of 1859 throughout the city, and again in 1876. In the former year a bright green substance was observed in the water and form d a soum at the surface. It consisted of straight diaments with scattering spherical cells containing seeds—microscopic confervalike plants abounding in a volatile odorous principle. Although the odor and taste of the substance were very unpleasant, the chemists did not believe that it communicated any unwholesome quality to the water. In recent years, Dr. Walter says, it has been impossible to determine the cause of the objectionable odors and taste wh those of the Croton. Four otors, known as the "suffo-cating" odor, the "suiphurous" odor, the "pig-pen" odor, and the "horse-pond" odor, are said by the chemists to be produced by plants of the Nostoc family. Filtration through animal charcoal usually will remove such odors and any accompanying disagreeable taste from the water. In summing up a recent report to Sanitary Superin-tendent Day on the Croton water, Dr. Waller says: "Some of the phenomena of others and taste in water

tendent Day on the Croton water, Dr. Wailer says:

"some of the phenomena of odors and taste in water
supplies are in all probability due to the presence of certain forms of vegetation, but our knowledge of the subject be at present so mustificatory that no means of
antenparing or preventing such phenomena can as yea
be recommended. On the other hand, such odors and
taste, though undoubtedly unpleasant, have never, as
yet, proved dedeterous to the health of any community
where they have occurred, so far as any records go."

Following is a complete analysis of the Croton water:

Grains in U. S. Gallan

.0.274 Organic and Volatile Matter..... Total......4,893

"Hardness" equivalent to Carbonate LODGINGS FOR A DIME.

WHERE TRAMPS RESORT WHEN DRIVEN FROM THE

PARKS.

In Chatham-st., in the Bowery and in Bayard-st. in this city, cheap-iodging houses abound. There may be seen the ten-cent cloth mat with a dirty sheet and pillow thrown in-three sleeping berths, one over the other-the fifteen-cent excuse for a mattress and the twenty-cent bed, but little better. Men are lodged in these places as thickly as pigs in a Chicago stock-yard. Filth is everywhere. The vilest stenches poison the air. The closets are abominably foul. In Greenwich and Thompson sts. are dens unfit for beasts where to lie on a board costs five cents. In one place men and women are promiscuously huddled. There are few passably clean ormitories in the city with beds for 20 cents or 25 cents. A long-established house in the Bowery, conducted by a man who professes great benevolence, compares ill with many others where the prices are lower. There are several lodging-houses kept by "reformed drunkards," and in part supported by the charitable of New-York. Homeless men are sent to some of these places on tickets paid for by the benevolent and are places on tickets paid for by the benevolent and are worse lodged than they would be at lower prices elsewhere. A clean bedroom can be had at some places in the Bowery for 20 and 25 cents, but a few of the professedly "reform" lodging-houses exact 25, 35, 40, 50 and even 75 cents for rooms. One of the vitest places to be seen in New-York is in Pearl-at., near Chatham, It is a lodging-house above with dirty 10 and 15 cent beds: below it is a grosgery where 5-cent whiskey is sold, and in the rear are a few benehes nightly oovered by tramps—men and women. If one wishes a lodging here, all he or she need do is to pay a nickel for a drink and seek refuge in the rear room. The place is a headquarters for the vilest class of thieves. Only a few days ago a printer want into the den on an exploring expedition, and all be had for a garment after an hour's stay was a meal-sack.

In Chatham-st, there has long been a noted salcon, where, in the rear room, are a large number of chairs, in which lodge nightly from fifty to one hundred men. They must pay for a drink and they are free to enter for the night. Another such place is in the Bowery, above Chatham Square. In most of these places it is unsafe for a stranger or a man with any money to enter.

Wisce do the occupants of the lodging-houses obtain their food 1 A restaurant-keeper said yeaterday that the liquor-desicrs who give free lunches feed more hungry men in a day than all the charities of the city combined. In all parts of the city are free lunches, and in some places a man my obtain a glass of beer and almost, if not quite, a sufficient meal for five cents. A Bowery salcon-keeper said: "We have men who come here three times a day; in fact, they can nowhere else. For five cents they get as much beer as a sensible man, would desire and a free meal—soups, cold cuts, bread, etc.—all at hand and handy."

The free-lunce salcons are making thousands of druheards. If the salcon keepers cafe and the worse lodged than they would be at lower prices else-

etc.—all at hand and handy."

The free-lunch saloous are making thousands of drunkards. If the saloou keepers can make money by
freeding their patrons, certainly coffee-houses could. A
sandwich and cup of coffee could be furnished for five
cents. Poor, hungry wretches often say while passing
an eating-house: "Oh, I can get something to say and
druk in a liquor saloon for five cents, while if I go hand
cating-house it will cost me afteen cents."